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The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

ALBANY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH JOINT BALLOT—SHORT TERM.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Total.
Wheeler	6	26	32
Potter	3	28	31
Conkling	5	16	24
Lapham	5	6	6
Cornell	1	1	2
Crowley	0	1	1
Roach	1	0	1
Total	19	82	101

The total vote for Mr. Platt's successor was as follows:

TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT—LONG TERM.

	Senate.	Assembly.	Total.
Depew	9	26	35
Kernan	3	29	32
Platt	5	16	21
Cornell	0	4	4
Crowley	0	5	5
Hoskins	2	1	3
Lapham	0	1	1
Total	19	82	101

There was no one at the depot waiting for the ex-Senators, and as they stood among the throng of persons before the clerk's in the Delavan House, they were somewhat rudely hustled by their fellow-travelers, who were doubtless ignorant of their personality. Finally disengaging themselves from the crowd, they walked up the main stairway of the hotel alone, two as dispirited looking and weary men as one would see in many a day. They were not greeted by a single person while standing in the crowded hotel corridor. Mr. Conkling seemed especially careworn.

When the joint convention met at noon to-day, there were 19 Senators 82 Assemblymen present.

ALBANY, June 28.—The vote in joint convention to fill the short term Senatorial vacancy was as follows: Potter 49, Conkling 31, Wheeler 42, Cornell 3, Lapham 17, Fulger 1, Crowley 2, Reach 1, Rogers 1.

The convention then proceeded to vote to fill the long term vacancy, with the following result: Depew 50, Kernan 19, Platt 27, Cornell 9, Wheeler 11, Crowley 6, Hoskins 11, Lapham 3, Tremain 1.

The chair announced that no election had been had in either case.

The motion to adjourn was carried—yeas 78, noes 70—and convention adjourned.

An indictment for bribery has been found against Senator Sessions. He is held in $3,000.

ALBANY June 29.—The administration supporters are still firm in rejecting the proposition of the Stalwarts to elect Conkling and Depew for the short and long terms respectively. They say they would prefer to accept Platt. At the same time they see no way out of the deadlock, owing to the firmness of Conkling's supporters, who evince no disposition to leave him.

The vote to fill the long term vacancy was as follows: Potter 52, Conkling 32, Wheeler 41, Cornell 3, Lapham 18, Taylor 1, Rogers 1, Crowley 1. No choice.

The vote to fill the long term vacancy was as follows: Depew 56, Kernan 50, Platt 28, Cornell 9, Wheeler 1, Crowley 7, Tremain 1, Lapham 1. No choice.

Mr. Sharpe offered a resolution that when voting hereafter, on asking to be excused members of the Senate have unlimited time for explanation, and explanation, and members of the House two minutes each. He said the only object he had in view was to establish a rule. He asked that the resolution lie on the table till to-morrow, which was agreed to.

ALBANY, June 30.—The Joint Convention voted as follows for the short term Senator: Potter, 53, Conkling 32, Wheeler 43, Cornell 2, Lapham 17, Folger 1, Rogers 4, Hoskins 1. No choice.

The convention then proceeded to vote on the long term vacancy with the following result: Depew 51, Kernan 53, Platt 28, Cornell 11, Wheeler 7, Crowley 7, Tremain 1, Lapham 2. No choice. When Mr. Crapser's name was called, he rose and said that he was informed this morning that Thomas C. Platt was no longer a standing candidate (laughter), and he would therefore vote for Chauncey M. Depew. Crapser has always lately voted for Depew.

The grand jury brought in an indictment against A. D. Barber, this morning, charging him with paying E. R. Phelps $12,500 for the purpose of bribing state officers. E. R. Phelps and Charles A. Edwards were also indicted and admitted to bail.

ALBANY, July 1.—The vote to day for the short term vacancy was as follows: Potter 48, Conkling 28, Wheeler 38, Cornell 6, Lapham 13, Folger 1, Rogers 4, Crowley 2.

The chair announced that the Convention would now vote to fill the vacancy on the long term.

Speaker Sharpe said he had been voting for Thomas C. Platt, at his request, and in the interest of the Republican party he withdrew the name of Mr. Platt as a candidate and would, when his name was called, vote for Richard Crowley.

The Convention proceeded to vote. Senator Hulbert, after speaking in the highest terms of his qualifications, voted for O. W. Chapman. The vote stood: Depew 48, Kernan 48, Platt 2, Cornell 15, Crowley 20, Chapman 4, North 1, Daniels 1, Lapham 1, Adams 1. No choice.

AN APPEAL.

EVERY GOOD MAN IN THE STATE WILL JOIN US IN AN APPEAL TO THE PREACHERS TO QUIT POLITICS.

God save us from a political preacher! The first time in the history of North Carolina that the preachers have undertaken to connect church and state.

A communication from Newport, N. C., signed K. F. P., is rejected. We do not publish a communication unless they are accompanied with the author's name.

Col. O. H. Dockery, in a personal letter to the editor of the POST, dated June 28 1881, says: "We have scorched the prohibition sneak and the reaction is immense and appalling. Keep up the fire."

It is time for the Christian people of North Carolina to take hold of their churches, and see that their ministers preach "Jesus and him crucified," and allow the people to take charge of the political offices of the state.

Mr. A. V. Horrell, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Pender county, states that the Republicans of Pender are unanimous against the prohibition bill, and at least two-thirds of the Democrats also. According to this account prohibition stands a poor chance in Pender.

Recollect that the men who have acted with the Republican party in the past, but to-day are fighting for prohibition, are in favor of disbanding the Republican party. Hon. R. P. Dick, who was placed in office by Republicans says, "when it comes to be a question between the Republican party and prohibition, he will stand by prohibition." Judge Edwin G. Reed, who was placed on the Supreme Court Bench by Republican votes, and remained there as long as possible, now says: "There is but one party in the state, the Democratic party," and so he is in favor of prohibition in place of standing by the Republican party.

Somebody has stated that Conkling was going to Ohio to help Gov. Foster, thinking that his oratory would do it. A correspondent says: "We want no man unfriendly to President Garfield or his administration to tell us what we had better do. Unless gentlemen from other states come to Ohio with the single desire to uphold the administration of President Garfield, and sustain the unity of the Republican party, they would better stay away.—Governor Foster does not desire, nor will his friends submit to any advice or dictation from the opponents of the administration. Mr. Conkling has no claim to speak to Ohio Republicans as a Republican. He resigned his place in the Senate, deliberately handed over that great body to the Democrats, and is at this moment in league with the Democrats of New York to prevent the election of two Republican Senators.

Hon. John C. Dancey, of Tarboro, N. C., is one of the very ablest advocates of temperance in the south. He is a colored man of extraordinary ability, and stands high among all classes of our people, more especially the colored people with whom he is justly very popular. He represented the temperance people at England some years ago, when he made quite a reputation as a writer and a speaker. He has been in this city the past week and was interviewed on the prohibition question. He stated that he was taking no part in the canvass. He was a Republican, and under no circumstances would he fight the authorities of his party.

When asked how the Republicans of his section stood, he said that a very large majority of them were opposed to the bill, and would vote against it in August next.

ASTOUNDING!

Attempt to Assassinate President Garfield.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE POST.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.

President Garfield was shot at 9:30 a. m., at the Balt. & Pot. R. R. depot. Two shots were fired, one taking effect in the arm and one in the right side. The wound in the arm is not serious. There is hope for his recovery, but he is in a dangerous condition. It will be some hours yet before any conclusion can be reached as to whether the wound in the side is or is not mortal.

The shooting was done by a man named Gittean, an attorney of Chicago, who says he is a stalwart. Great excitement prevails. The White House is guarded by U. S. troops. D. K.

TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL RAUM TO MAJ. McLEER. INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.

While the President and Secretary Blaine were passing through the Sixth street depot this morning to take the train, a man named Charles Gittean, shot the President with a 40-calibre pistol in the arm and the right side, the latter ball lodging in the body.—The attending physician will probe for the ball with a view of abstracting it. At 3 p. m. a favorable reaction has occurred and the President now rests easy at the Executive Mansion. The wound though dangerous, is not believed to be fatal. My opinion is that it will not be. The President's strong physical constitution is in his favor.

Gittean has frequently visited the Department and the White House, seeking a foreign appointment, without effect. Great sympathy is felt for the President, and gratitude that the madman failed of his purpose. A strong feeling prevailed favoring the summary execution of Gittean, who is now in jail. GREEN B. RAUM.

W. U. BULLETIN,

3:45 P. M.—Reports agree that the President's condition is less hopeful.—It is believed that he cannot survive long.

At 12 o'clock we received information direct from the White House that the President was sleeping, and all his symptoms were more favorable. Much anxiety was felt as to the manner of the sleep, whether he would be better or worse when he awoke.

The authorities have taken the fiend Gittean, on board of a man-of-war down the river, so the people could not deal out justice to him. All the troops were under arms, and great fear was felt that the excited populace would take charge of the other men of war and capture the prisoner.

2 A. M.—President Garfield's condition is still unchanged, but the general impression is that he cannot recover.

Mr. George T. Wassom, editor of the Goldsboro *Star*, was in the city on Wednesday, and we interviewed him on the prohibition question. When asked how he stood on the so called prohibition, Mr. Wassom said: "It is all 000-000 now. I know of no one in my section in favor of the so-called prohibition, except the preachers. They have quit preaching and entered politics with a vengeance. At least nine-tenths of the people are opposed to and will vote against the bill. As for the Republicans, they will stand by the action of the State Committee.—That Committee never acted so wisely before as they have in this matter. Had they done otherwise than take strong grounds against prohibition they should have been turned out and men of sense put in their places. Put Wayne county down at least 1200 against the bill." Mr. Wassom is a colored lawyer of great prominence in the state, and his paper is ably edited, and he represents the views of his people in this matter.

Mr. John W. Spaulding, one of the leading colored Republicans of Columbus county, says, "that every true man in the state, and particularly every true Republican, should stand by the action of the State Committee in opposing the prohibition bill.

Ex-Governor and U. S. Senator Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, died last week and was buried at Crawfordsville on Tuesday. His funeral was attended by Governor Porter, Senator Voorhees, ex-Senator Hendricks and ex-Secretary Thompson.

FOR THE POST.

Anniversary Exhibition of St. Augustine Normal School Raleigh, N. C.

MR. EDITOR.—The anniversary exercises of this excellent Institution took place on Thursday evening, June 23d. The programme was long, and as it is repeated in the record of the proceedings we omit it.

It is generally conceded, in fact, we believe universally admitted, that we had the best musical and literary entertainment ever given by any school in Raleigh. The audience though large, numbering perhaps four hundred persons, was very select, consisting of the most intelligent and refined class of colored citizens, and a large number of the most cultured white ladies and prominent white gentlemen of the city.

The exercises were conducted by Prof. W. R. Harris, Assistant Principal, who, by the way, is one of the best teachers in the state, and a graduate of Hiram College, Ohio, an institution honored throughout the country, because so intimately associated with the earlier and later history of President Garfield's life. Garfield was both student and teacher at Hiram College and later on its President.

After a few introductory remarks, Prof. Harris took up the programme and announced the exercises in order. We thought that the greeting song was the sweetest music we ever heard. It was indeed a most choice selection, admirably rendered. The oration of Henry Smith was good, and well delivered. He argued, and succeeded in proving that the true hero is the moral hero.—The essay of Miss Silvia A. Epps could not have been better. She made a strong argument in favor of educating the sexes together. B. H. Peterson's oration was forcible and timely. He entered an eloquent plea for the schoolmaster, and maintained that a higher estimate should be placed upon his invaluable services to the community, the state and country. The speech of S. G. Atkins was one of the ablest arguments we have yet heard in behalf of prohibition. It was a fine oratorical effort, and held his audience spellbound. He was enthusiastically applauded. Miss Martin's poem was a perfect gem, highly appropriate, and read in tones clear, distinct and impressive. The papers were very witty, and contained much else that was of a sound and practical nature. The recitation of Miss Eliza Spriggs, of your city, entitled "Rock of Ages," was a difficult performance, yet its rendition was such as to disarm all criticism and win her the highest encomiums on every side. "The Two Flags," "The Loders," and the "Rough Diamond," were splendidly acted and enthusiastically received by the audience. The acting of Mr. H. S. McDuffie and Miss Mary J. Iredell, in the "Rough Diamond," was particularly fine.

The music with which these exercises were interspersed was selected with rare taste, and the pieces were without exception admirably executed; in fact, we never heard better singing. The voices were all good, some of them remarkably sweet, and evidently had been carefully trained. The two solos, the vocal duette, "Merrily Goes the Bark," and the parting songs were, we think, the most highly appreciated—though where all were most excellent it is difficult to say which is best. The operetta, "A Gypsey's Revenge," introduced a number of young ladies on the stage dressed in Gypsey costumes, and was most interesting. Miss Hattie S. Johnson, another Wilmington young lady, distinguished herself in the impressive scene between the Gypsey and the stranger.

The entertainment as a whole was a grand success; one of the very best we ever witnessed, and a most satisfactory exhibition of the energy and efficiency of the teachers and the progress and attainments of the students.

Judging from the merits of this one performance we would say that St. Augustine Normal School and Collegiate Institute deservedly ranks among the foremost southern schools established for the education of colored people.

Examining a catalogue we see that its corps of teachers is as follows: Rev. John E. C. Smedes, Principal; Prof. W. R. Harris, Assistant Principal; Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, Miss Mary E. Pettifer, Miss Jane E. Thomas, Rev. J. W. Perry and Miss Amelia Davis Assistant Teachers.

We learn that the school is in a flourishing condition and numbers among its students representatives from several northern, and many southern states.

D. C. B.

The ministers are very much demoralized in this state. They can't find anything to do, so they have entered politics. No wonder their influence is on the wane.

The steamer Elizabeth brought up ninety-eight [illegible] from the [illegible] at Federal Point on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, N. C., June 28th, 1881.

HON. W. P. CANADAY:

DEAR SIR: I believe the committee has done right in declaring against the prohibition bill, from the fact that we had not the time to call a convention, and the expense would be too great for us at this season of the year.

This bill called prohibition is purely a political measure, and was no doubt passed to run another Democratic campaign on, and to give them power, and to also unite the churches with them—for that reason it ought to be rejected by the Republicans as a party, and for other reasons, as follows:

First. It puts the traffic in the hands of the physicians and druggists, and prevents the people of the state from manufacturing, and compels patronizing the manufactories of other states, and this of itself ought to kill the bill, and I have no doubt but it will in the localities where it is distilled. Not that we, as a party, advocate intemperance or drunkenness, for while the Republicans last election did not try to make drunk with whiskey the voters, and thereby control them, the Democratic party did, so far as I have any knowledge and information, have whiskey at the voting places, and in a great measure did control and influence voting in that way. And yet by reason of the county officers being appointed by the legislature, for this and other reasons similar none of them can be prosecuted in the courts for the additional reason that they have the entire control of the courts and juries. I have seen Hon. Aug. M. Moore, of Edenton, Calvin Cox, of Pitt county, and J. B. Respass of Beaufort, and various others, some from Martin and Pamlico counties, and all agree to an organized party opposition to the present bill.

The prohibitionists have organized here, and made a list of appointments to be filled by one Methodist and one Presbyterian Minister, to be accompanied by the political appointee for this county to manage the schools and funds, and this is another piece of machinery in the hands of the County Commissioners for political purposes.

There has been some organization here on the part of the anti-prohibitionists. Mr. J. B. Respass has made one speech only.

I learn from good authority that Mr. J. T. Respass, the Democratic member of the Senate from the seven counties composing this Senatorial District, although not elected by the people, but only counted in by the canvassers of the several counties, is making speeches as an anti-prohibitionist, and charging that the Republicans produced this bill in its present shape, and offered it to the people for their rejection or ratification, and his opposition to the bill is because it will result to the advantage of the Republican party.

The First District will stand by the committee in making it a party matter, but nothing short of votes can be counted, and I am awfully afraid of the *count*.

Please publish in the POST the election law, as I see it is to be held as is the election for judges—the result to be declared by the Governor.

Any service which my friends think I can do, I will cheerfully acquiese as far as my physical strength and health will allow.

Truly yours,
S. T. CARROW.

CITY ITEMS.

Watermelons have been in market this week. They were raised on Masonboro Sound.

The steamer D. Murchison has gone to Fayetteville for a general overhauling and repairs. When she comes out again she will look like a brand new boat.

The Sumter Light Infantry have definitely decided to go into their regular annual encampment at Fort Johnson. They are expected to arrive here between the 10th and 15th of July.

We were pleased to receive the following prominent colored gentlemen who were here in attendance on the Grand Lodge No. 10, I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.: E. W. Williams, G. S., of Portsmouth, Va.; Geo. A. Mebane, G. C.; A. J. Marshall, G. O.; E. E. Smith, G. S.; W. G. S. Norfleet, G. T. Wassom, W. C. Hill. We are pleased to know that mine host, Col. Mabson, were with the gentlemen.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS.—The parade of the Good Samaritans through the streets Wednesday attracted considerable attention. The procession was the largest we have seen on our streets for many a day, and is indicative of the strength of the order in this state. Col. Geo. L. Mabson, who is a Past Officer in the order, delivered an address in the Opera House after the procession which is spoken of very highly by our citizens in general. Col. Mabson is a fine orator, and we feel assured his address was a real treat.

We learn that the W. & W. Railroad Company will remove the wooden bridge across Smith's Creek, in the suburbs of the city, in a short time, and put a substantial iron bridge in its place.

Two or three large dredge boats are being fitted up in New York for the river and harbor improvements of the Cape Fear. They are expected to leave for this port about the 15th of July.

The work of erecting a new wing on the east side of the Court House was commenced Friday by the contractors, Messrs. B. D. Morrill & Son. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

DUPLIN COUNTY AND PROHIBITION.—Mr. Irvin Beaman, one of the old stand-bys in Duplin county, was in the city on yesterday, and informed us that the Republicans are unanimous against the bill in his county.

A large body of heavily timbered pine land near Point Caswell was devastated by fire a few days ago. Most of the trees were boxed and chipped, and the loss will be severely felt by the owners of the trees. The fire was caused by lightning.

A very large and improved planer, for iron work, has been received by the W. & W. R. R. Company, and will be placed in their machine shop in this city. The weight of the planer is about 25,000 pounds, and it is one of the best in the country.

Lightning seems to have been particularly severe at and near Point Caswell during the past week. On Sunday a valuable ox, the property of Dr. John R. Hawes, was killed by lightning while standing in the yard near the Doctor's residence.

IMMIGRANTS FRIENDS SOCIETY.—An Immigrants Friends Society has been partially organized in this city. The organization is not yet complete, but those who are interested in the matter are among the most stable of our merchants and express their determination to thoroughly organize and push their plans, which they declare are feasable, until the desired wants are attained.

NEW PAPER.—The first number of a well gotten up quarto called *The Debt Payer*, lies upon our table. Its publisher is James M. Donnan. It will oppose the Mahone ticket, and will represent Gen. Wickham, Jorgensen and others, who insist on a straightout Republican ticket. If they are able to draw off any considerable part of the 84,000 Republican votes, Cameron, Lewis and Blair are defeated, which event could be passed off at but little less than a meeting against principles if not against party.

I. O. O. F.—At a meeting of Orion Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F., held last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

N. G.—L. T. Bowden.
V. G.—A. G. McGirt.
R. S.—J. L. Dudley.
P. S.—W. C. Farrow.
T.—W. S. Warrock.

These, together with the appointive officers, will be installed on Wednesday night next.

LIME FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the lime house of Messrs. E. G. Barker & Co., on Friday night last. There was 1600 barrels of lime in the building, on which there was a sufficient insurance to cover the loss. The building was owned by Mr. McW. B. Noyes, now Consul at Venice, and was insured for $500, which is thought will not cover the loss. On the same evening fire was discovered in Mr. J. A. Springer's lime warehouse, just opposite Mr. Barker's. The rain had penetrated through a leak in the roof. It was discovered in time, fortunately, to prevent a disaster.

1881 vs. 1880.—The receipts of cotton at this port during the month of June just closed foot up 1,306 bales, as against 323 bales for the same month last year; spirits, 10,360 casks against 10,111 last June; rosin, 32,845 barrels against 29,388; tar 1,499 barrels against 1,484; and crude turpentine 3,564 barrels against 10,587.

Cotton was quoted Friday at 10[illegible] for middling, against 11 cts last July 1st; spirits at 40 cts against 34[illegible]; rosin at $1.75 and $1.80 for Strained against $1.02[illegible] and $1.07[illegible]; tar at $2.15 against $1.60; and crude turpentine $2.75 for soft and virgin against $2.50.

In exports for the month just closed we have a total, foreign and domestic, of 2,187 bales of cotton against 819 last June; 10,277 casks spirits against 12,154; 41,222 barrels rosin against 40,762; 4,102 barrels tar against 2,437, and 290 barrels crude against 597.

These figures were compiled from the books of the Secretary of the Produce Exchange.

Messrs. Asa K. Walker and H. M. Bowden of this city, have been appointed notaries public by the Governor.

The W. & W. Railroad Company will remove the wooden bridge across Smith's Creek, near the city, in a short time and put a substantial iron bridge in its place.

SEVERE RAIN STORM.—A terrible rain storm visited this city about 2 o'clock on Friday. Notwithstanding the fact that the rain fell only about an hour, the rain fall measured 4 inches and 20-100. The streets were submerged, and in many places badly damaged. There was one sheet of water across Market street, and most of the stores on the south side were flooded. Mr. Geo. Myers and Messrs. Hart, Baily & Co., were perhaps the heaviest losers by the storm. Mr. Myers' damage to stock was about $200. There was very little wind accompanying the storm but the thunder and lightning was very severe. The rain fell in torrents, and reminded one of the history of the days of Noah and his ark.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE POSTmaster at Wilmington, N. C., until the 5th of July for carrying the mail from July 10th to December 31st, 1881, six times a week from Wilmington to Wrightsville. Advertisement can be seen and information received at the Postoffice. jun 26-2t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
U. S. LIFE SAVING SERVICE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1881.

Proposals for the Construction of a Life-Saving Station at Cape Fear, N. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday the 14th day of July, 1881, for the construction of a life-saving station at Cape Fear, N. C. Bidders will state in their proposals the time within which they will agree to have the building completed ready for occupancy.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $500, with two good and sufficient sureties conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay and give such bonds as security for the faithful performance thereof as may be required, if his bid be accepted; or by a deposit of $500 U. S. currency, or bonds, to be returned to unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the successful bidder after his contract and bond for the faithful performance of the terms thereof, shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

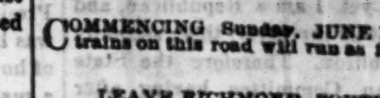
Specifications and plans and forms of proposal, contract and bond, can be obtained at the office of the Collectors of Customs at Baltimore, Md., Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., and upon application to this office.

All proposals must be endorsed "Proposal for the construction of a Life-Saving Station at Cape Fear, N. C.," and addressed to the General Superintendent United States Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if deemed for the best interests of the Government, is reserved.

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.



COMMENCING Sunday, JUNE 12, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

3:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va. and Charleston.

11.50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

5:30 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
4:15 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

4:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

8:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
2:45 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

4:30 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday.)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A. M. and Norfolk 12.25 P. M.

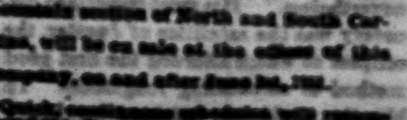
All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M. Leave Petersburg at [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.
june 25 tf

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
GEN'AL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28, 1881.



Excursion Tickets

TO ALL PLACES OF RESORT IN THE mountain section of North and South Carolina, will be on sale at the offices of this Company, on and after June 1st, 1881.

[illegible]

Further information on application to
may 29-tf F. W. CLARK, G. P. A.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1881.

☞See third page for interesting address.

Dr. Crosby has resigned as Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. He resigns because he has a church of 1400 communicants which needs more of his time.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Goldsboro, is very strongly opposed to the doctor and druggist monopoly, better known as the prohibition bill.

Sion H. Buchanan, the wealthiest man in Moore county, and a leading stalwart Republican, says, "I am on your side in this fight—put me down against the so-called prohibition bill. I stand by the State Committee."

Wm. McIntire and John Newkirk, of Pender, are out against prohibition, and they are hard working Republicans. They request us to state that the action of the State Committee is endorsed by all good Republicans of that county.

A total of about $30,000,000 is to be paid out of the Treasury about the 1st of July. It is thought quite probable that the redemption of the six per cts. outstanding may be anticipated a few days. It is not probable, however, that the interest on the outstanding fours will be anticipated, as there is no apparent necessity for it.

The Commencement exercises of the Philadelphia Divinity School were held Thursday morning in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. The sermon was preached by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. At the conclusion of the sermon the diplomas were conferred. The ordination service was then begun, and Bishop Stephens ordained a number of persons to the deaconate and priesthood.

The Richmond *Debt Payer* says: Over four thousand females are now made independent by the employment they receive in the various fruit-packing, goods-assorting, box-making and cigarette-making establishments of the city, where, six years ago, they thought only of the needle or the machine for a support. At 6 o'clock in the evening the city has the appearance of a New England manufacturing town, as the throng of young white female employes seek their several homes. This is as it should be; manufacturing must build up our city and state, or else the politician's cry about poverty and abandoned honor may prove too true.

Mr. I. B. Abbott, the able editor and proprietor of the *Lodge*, of Newbern, N. C., has been in the city the past week, and our representative interviewed him, with the following result.

POST REPRESENTATIVE—Mr. Abbott, how are you going to stand in the future on the so-called prohibition measure? You see the Republican State Committee is out against it.

MR. ABBOTT—While I am a prohibitionist, and strongly endorse a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, yet I am a Republican, and stand, first by my party, then, secondly by prohibition. Therefore the State Republican Committee having, after mature consideration decided to oppose the present bill, and in my opinion they have a perfect right to do so, I shall stand by their action, and from this time out, until the election I shall use all my influence against the prohibition bill. You can always count on my standing by my party, under any and all circumstances, as I believe every other true Republican in North Carolina will do.

Galilei, commonly called Galileo, was born at Pisa in 1564, and died in or near Florence in 1642, aged 78. He was never married. He discovered the pendulum in 1584, when he was only 20 years old. He also first discovered the law by which the velocity of falling bodies was accelerated. At about 1598 he invented the Thermometer and in 1598 he adopted the Copernican system of astronomy. In 1609 he invented his telescope by which the structure of the universe was opened to him. In 1616 while he was engaged in confirming the Copernican system by experiment with his telescope, he was summoned to Rome by Pope Paul V., who forbade him to teach that the earth had motion, and even experienced some kindness from Pope Urban VIII. In 1632, having published his famous "Dialogues on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Theories," it was denounced as heretical, he was put in prison, where he became blind and soon died. He was visited by Milton and John Newton. When he rose from his knees where he had signed a retraction his announcement that the earth had a diurnal movement, he whispered to a friend, "It moves nevertheless." His most important discovery was the satellites of Jupiter, the eclipses of which afforded the first good method of calculating longitudes. To him the world was indebted for many discoveries in science and philosophy.

President Garfield has his life insured for $25,000 for the benefit of his wife.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

This person, who now, as he would in future ages, occupy a large space in history, if he would be satisfied to go out of the world quietly as Robert E. Lee did, instead of attempting at the age of 73, when infirmities of body and mind had crept over him, to recount the events in which he took part. It is not too much to say that he has thrown himself into ridicule and obloquy by an exhibition of that mental obliquity, inaccuracy as to facts, and shallowness, which has always characterized him. The volumes which he has put before the public, purporting to be a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Confederate States," while they find their share of indiscriminate praise and censure, are singular failures as relates to their literary qualities. Indeed, such are the defects of his books that they find no more favor in the south, and among southern leading Generals than in the north. That sort of intellectual infatuation and hallucination which so haunted the Confederacy and its armies, now in his dotage hangs over their history.

Mr. Davis denied to Dr. Craven, his surgeon when in prison at Fortress Monroe, that he put on the disguise of his wife's dress at the time of capture to aid his escape. His southern friends have been reiterating the denial ever since the war. Now, after these 16 years Mr. Davis admits it. After relating the details of his flight, how he laid in full dress by his saddled horse all night preceding the day of his capture, how he stepped out of his wife's tent and saw Union Cavalry deploying around his camp, how his horse was cut off by the Union troopers, how his wife "implored me to leave her at once," how he was "compelled to start in the opposite direction," we give in the words of Mr. Davis' book:

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my 'raglan,' a waterproof, light overcoat, without sleeves; it was subsequently found to be my wife's, so very like my own as to be mistaken for it; as I started, my wife thoughtfully threw over my head and shoulders a shawl. I had gone perhaps fifteen or twenty yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, and, dropping the shawl and raglan from my shoulders, advanced toward him. He levelled his carbine at me, but I expected if he fired he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to put my hand under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle, and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, when she saw the soldier aim his carbine at me, ran forward and threw her arms around me. Success depended on instantaneous action, and recognizing that the opportunity had been lost, I turned back, and, the morning being damp and chilly, passed on to a fire beyond the tent.

We submit that the correct construction of the above language leaves no doubt as the fact that Mr. Davis, the historian, did deliberately array himself in the disguise of Mrs. Davis' waterproof and hat and shawl just as the story was first told? It will be a good many generations before it will be implicitly believed, that the ex-President of the Confederacy dressed himself in female attire, by accident, so that the Cavalry Sergeant only discovered him by seeing his army boots below the skirts. As almost anything is in order, when talking of this pretended history and its author, we will quote what ex-President Grant says about Davis: "I was highly amused by his description of how he was going to escape, to throw a man off his horse," by putting his hand under his foot and unhorseing him. "The idea of Jeff. Davis doing a thing of that kind is absurd—for a man 70 years of age, for years an invalid and a coward, for Jeff. Davis was always a mortal coward, although he had great moral courage. It was amusing." In reply to Davis' criticism upon the difference in the loss of men between Grant and McLellan, Grant replied, "I captured Lee's army, McLellan didn't. I think the book will do good." "In what way?" "It will not affect Union men, and may have the effect of driving some of Davis's old associates over to the right side."

We omit the criticisms on Joe Johnson, Hood and other Confederates, and his comments on Gen. Sherman, his barbarism through Georgia, South and North Carolina and the burning of Columbia, till another time. The judgment of mankind will be that Mr. Davis is not rivalled by the life and adventures of Mr. Lemuel Gulliver.

PROHIBITION.

While we are uncompromisingly opposed to intemperance, and condemn the excessive use of ardent spirits, and think he would be a bold man who had the temerity to declare himself in favor of either, a careful perusal of the act of the last session of the legislature, entitled "an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors," has lead us to the conclusion that the provisions of the act are so objectionable, that with all of our hostility to intemperance we should oppose its ratification by the people at the polls in August next. Much has been written and said against the act, and we will endeavor to confine our remarks to as small a space as the importance of the subject will permit. We believe in the first place, that the bill was rushed through the Legislature under influences that border on fanaticism, and was not considered with that deliberation that its importance demanded from the representatives of a free people. The measure had not been discussed before the people prior to the election of members of the General Assembly, and it may be truly said that the people had no opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the subject. True it is that the act requires that it shall be submitted to the people and ratified by them before the penalties imposed for a violation of its provisions shall be enforced by the courts, but that is itself an admission by those who voted for the bill that they were not informed as to the state of public sentiment upon the subject, and plainly shows that the Legislature, the only law-making power under the constitution, dodged its responsibility and referred the legislative power to the people, with the mental reservation to each member who voted for the bill, to declare after the question was submitted to the people that he voted for the bill *only* because it contained the provision that it should be submitted to the people, so that if the people should ratify it he would gain the credit of having voted *for* the bill, and if they should reject it, that he voted for the clause in the act submitting it to the people, that it might be *defeated*. That is not manly legislation, to say the least of it. The act is unconstitutional. It is true that Judge Merrimon has given a long opinion, declaring that the act is constitutional, and has cited Judge Cooley as authority for his position, and refers to the work of that eminent jurist on constitutional limitations, page 120. By reference to that authority it will be seen that though Judge Cooley does give it as his individual opinion that the Legislature has the power to refer the ratification of the act to the people, he adds on the same page (120) the following: "If the decision of these questions is to depend upon the weight of judicial authority up to the present time, it must be held that there is no power to refer the adoption or rejection of a general law to the people of the state, any more than there is to refer it to any other authority. The prevailing doctrine in the courts appears to be, that, except in those cases where, by the constitution, the people have expressly reserved to themselves a power of decision, the function of legislation cannot be exercised by them, even to the extent of accepting or rejecting a law which has been framed for their consideration.

"The Senate and Assembly are the only bodies of men clothed with the power of general legislation. The government of the state is democratic, but it is a representative democracy, and in passing general laws the people act only through their Representatives in the Legislature." The act, if it should be held by the courts to be constitutional, is obnoxious to many grave objections. It invades the rights of property, it deprives the farmer of the fruits of his labor; it transfers the sale and manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors from the people of North Carolina to other states; it confiscates the apples, and peaches, and corn, and rye of the producer; it destroys an important industry in the state—and in this connection is it not remarkable that the same legislature, only thirty-nine days before the passage of this act, should have passed a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use their influence to obtain a repeal of the tax on brandy distilled from fruit. See laws 1881, page 627. This, too, we suppose will be used as an argument before the people, when *these* legislators are again candidates, that they were not opposed to the manufacture and sale of brandy, when they voted for the prohibition bill. It is a sumptuary law—all such laws are distasteful to a free people.

It will increase instead of diminishing the use of intoxicating drinks. Hop bitters, plantation bitters, and every conceivable medical compound, not even excepting Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, will be in demand at the drug stores. Why? The *forbidden fruit is there.* It is a stigma upon the fair name and fame of our good old state. We affirm without the fear of contradiction, that there is no state in this broad Union which is more free, at this time, from intemperance in the use of ardent spirits than is North Carolina. It will create a desire to drink where not existing before. Prohibit a man from the use of ardent spirits, and require him to get an order from a physician (for which he will have to pay ten times as much as he will for the liquor) and you arouse a spirit of resistance which is natural to all free men. A man will sit daily in his office, or stand at the work bench without murmur, if he can come and go as he pleases, but lock the door upon him and place an armed sentinel to prevent his coming out, and at once you raise a desire to escape from what he properly regards an imprisonment. The law will not produce the effect that those who desire its passage suppose, or pretend to suppose, it will. It cannot be enforced. It will make sneaks, and falsifiers, and hypocrites of many a man. It is defective in many, if not all, of its provisions, and inconsistent with itself. But it is said that the Legislature can amend it; so it can, and it can, repeal it too. Why [illegible] upon the people to vote for the ratification of an act admittedly defective, upon the contingency that some future legislature will pass a law less objectionable. Why spend the money of the people in holding an election to determine whether the people (who have no right to pass upon the act) shall say that they favor an act that is obnoxious to so many objections, invades the rights and liberties of the people, and is upon its face unconstitutional? We may be called upon at some future time to say more about this prohibition question, but we will not now occupy our space by further remarks.

PROHIBITION OUT OF POLITICS

It is very amusing to hear educated and very intelligent men, and in some cases men who have been for years in politics, saying that the prohibition question is not a political one. We quote from Webster's Unabridged:

POLTICAL.—1st. Furnished with fixed or regular system or administration of government.

2d. Pertaining to public policy or politics; relating to state affairs; concerned in national measures; especially pertaining to a state, in distinction from a city or municipality; as a political writer.

2d. Derived from office, or connection with government; public; as political character.

It will be seen by reference to the above standard authority that prohibition, as well as all other matters that come up for discussion and settlement at the polls are political, and nothing more or less can be made of the matter. And our highly respected ministers, whom the people are educated to admire and respect, are dealing directly in politics when they leave their pulpits and mount the public rostrum to discuss prohibition. Every true North Carolinian loves the ministers of the gospel and respects the ladies. We are educated and cultivated to believe that the women and preachers are entitled, by right, to be treated with the very highest respect. And we are sorry to see the ministers of the holy gospel, in North Carolina, at last demount the political rostrum. It is the first time in the history of the state, and we are afraid it will result very damagingly to the holy cause, that we all have so much at heart.

The religious papers are doing themselves great harm by their course.—When a person picks up a religious paper he does not desire to read politics. We give the same advice to the religious press that we give to our ministers: if they do not want the people to lose respect in and for them, they will have to leave off politics at once, and leave political questions to be settled by the political papers, the politicians and the people.

A DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERNER DEAD

Dr. Albert Gallatin Mackey, formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, where his ancestors had resided for more than a hundred years, died at Washington, D. C., on Friday week. He was 74 years old and was at one time probably the most distinguished Mason in the United States. In early life he devoted a great deal of time to the study of Masonry and published a work entitled, "Text Book of Masonic Jurisprudence," and during his long life wrote a great deal on what became to him a favorite subject. He was also, we believe, as high up as any American in the degrees of that venerable order, and quoted as authority whenever controverted questions arose. He was buried on Sunday in Glenwood Cemetery with all the pomp of Masonic ceremony and the most imposing of these solemn rites. At "All Souls Unitarian Church," of which Dr. Mackey was a devout member, surrounded by the highest dignitaries of the Washington, Baltimore, and other surrounding Masonic organizations, the Rev. Dr. Shippen, the Pastor of that Church, paid a most touching tribute to the revered dead. And among other reminiscences of his lofty career, related how, though an outspoken Union man, he remained in Charleston during that sad four years of agitation and bitterness, unmolested and enjoying the quiet of private life and universal deference and respect. In the language of the *Republican*, from which we make up this tribute to greatness and virtue: "As the solemn words, 'Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust,' fell from the lips of the Grand Master the scene was strikingly solemn and one to be remembered. The last rays of the sun were gilding the treetops, and the throng of mourners and friends with bared heads listened to the hollow rattle of the clods on the coffin-lid."

The highest percentage of Presbyterian communicants to the population of thirteen leading cities in this country is four per cent. This is in Rochester. The following shows the strength of the Presbyterian Church in the cities referred to: San Francisco, 2,001; Cincinnati, 3,787; Cleveland, 3,131; Indianapolis, 2,644; Pittsburg, 3,965; Newark, N. J., 4,153; Chicago, 4,936; St Louis, 2,630; Philadelphia, 22,090; Brooklyn, 10,095; New York, 18,[illegible]; Rochester, 3,671; Louisville, 790.

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*[illegible]*

Secretary Windom is a prominent worker with the Sons of Temperance.

A FATAL HOMICIDE.

The son of the famous Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, William G. Whitney, by her first husband, was shot dead in the old Catacazy Mansion, by a Mr. Christmas, a son-in-law of Mrs. Gaines, having married her only daughter who died a year ago. The history of Mrs. Gaines, who married a second time Gen. Gaines of the army, was that she was the daughter of "Zulieme" and Daniel Clark, a rich Marylander living in New Orleans, and who in his dying declarations willed all his property to Myra—the present Mrs. Gaines. For nearly 20 years there was pending in the Supreme Court the Gaines case, in which Caleb Cushing, Reverdy Johnson, Daniel Webster and many other of the first lawyers of the country were counsel. Finally the case was decided in Mrs. Gaines's favor, since which she has resided mostly in Washington. It seems that the difficulty between Christmas and Whitney arose from business and jealousy towards Christmas. When Whitney was drunk he threatened that he would "let daylight through Christmas'" and so Christmas being informed, took the first opportunity to shoot him. The case was brought before a Coroner's jury, who rendered the following verdict:

VERDICT:

"That the said William G. Whitney came to his death about five o'clock p. m., June 25, 1881, at the house No. 1836 I street, city of Washington, D. C., from a pistol-shot wound of the chest inflicted with a pistol in the hands of James Yancey Christmas."

Coroner Patterson made out a commitment, and the prisoner was then taken to jail in the police ambulance. He was accompanied by two of his children, who reluctantly parted with him at the gloomy structure.

"SELF SUSTAINING" NONSENSE

ANOTHER CALL AT THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT—CUTTING ROUES.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, dropped into the Postoffice Department and held an interview with the proper authority in regard to the abolition of certain steamboat routes in his state. After a pleasant interchange of the usual courtesies of the day, the Senator asked:

"What did you abolish those routes for?"

"Because we thought they were not very important and were costing more than they earned."

"Important? Why, they were of more importance than any other routes in the state, exept railroad routes"

"Well, but they were sinking money for the Department."

"Suppose they were! What has that fact got to do with the affair?"

"It has a good deal to do with it. We wish to make the Department self-sustaining, and are therefore running it on business principles."

"Self-sustaining nonsense! Do the free deliveries in many of the cities pay for themselves? Are you going to haul off the same where it don't pay?"

"N-o-o-o, don't think we will."

"Is that according to your new-fangled back-action business principles?"

"Can't say it is."

"Well, what is sauce for the goose must be huckleberries for the gander. Now let me tell you something. If you are going to carry people's mails in the cities to their doors, and as often as they want, without regard to cost, you will find that you will have to accomodate the country people likewise. This Department never did, never will, and never should be self-sustaining as long as so large a portion of the country is so sparsely settled; and you will learn next December that the people all over the country are bound to have the best mail facilities they can get, and any officer, Senator or Representative who tries to prevent them will get run over and trampled out of sight. Good day, sir!"—*National Republican.*

Senator Ransom is always on the lookout for the interest of his people, and he will see that the routes are established wherever needed.

Causes of War.

A certain King sent to another King, saying:

"Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—"

The other one immediately replied:

"I have not got such a one, and if I had—"

On this weighty cause they went to war. After they had exhausted their armies and resources, and laid waste their kingdoms, they began to wish to make peace; but before this could be done, it was necessary that the insulting language that led to the trouble should be explained.

"What could you mean," asked the second King of the first, by saying: "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue color. But what could you mean by saying: "I have not got such a one, and if I had—"

"Why, of course if I had, I should have sent it."

The explanation was satisfactory, and the peace was accordingly secured.

The story of the two kings ought to serve as a lesson to us all. Most of the quarrels between individuals are quite as foolish as the wars of the blue pig with the black tail.

General Lew Wallace and Mrs. Wallace will sail from New York for Europe, on their way to Constantinople, early next week. It is related that when President Garfield signed Gen. Wallace's commission as Minister to Turkey he wrote across its face: "Ben Hur—J. A. G."

The German Reichstag is alarmed at the immigration of Roumanian Jews into Germany, and that of German laborers to this country. The latter was alleged to be due to the fact that the laborers were badly off in their own country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May. 24, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after MAY 25th the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily except Sundays.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	8.45 A M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	8.45 P M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.45 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	6.45 P M

Trains No. 1 and 2, stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connection at Charlotte with trains No. 3 and 4 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND FREIGHT.

No. 5	Leave Wilmington at	5:00 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:20 A. M
	" Charlotte at	8:10 A. M
No. 6	Leave Charlotte at	7:30 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:20 A. M
	" Wilmington at	9:20 A. M

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.
No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 3.	Leave Charlotte	7:00 P. M
	Arrive at Shelby	10:30 P. M.
No. 4.	Leave Shelby	5:30 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte	9:00 A. M

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make connection at Charlotte with A., T. & O. R. R., arriving at Statesville same evening, and connecting then with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
General Superintendent.
may 29 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:45 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	6:40 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	12:40 P. M
Leave Weldon at	3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	9:55 P. M.

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 41 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	8:03 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1:42 A M
Leave Weldon	5:30 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10:10 P M

Train No. 40 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Point, Enfield and Halifax.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	4.15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at	4.15 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at	1.43 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	8.30 A. M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6:30 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday nights for all points north of Richmond.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 29-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 2.45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington	6 40 A. M
Arrive at Florence	1.05 P. M
Leave Florence	2.05 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 48 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.25 P M
Leave Florence	3.01 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.10 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10.20 P. M
Leave Florence at	2.02 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, [illegible], Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastover.

Passengers for Columbia and all points on [illegible] Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 47 and 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 2d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and S M, meet 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 434, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between Front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts.

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARYLAND

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

54 Saratoga St., Baltimore Md.

The Board of Directors take this opportunity of informing the public of the superior advantages of this Institution to patients suffering from Eye and Ear affections. The Institution has been in operation for the past twelve years, and is most centrally located, two doors below St. Paul's church. Indigent patients will find admission, free of charge. By order of the Board of Directors. G. W. DOBBIN, President.

DIRECTORS—B. F. Newcomer, Sam'l M. Shoemaker, Prof. H. E. Shepherd, Sup. Pub. Schools, John H. B. Latrobe, D. J. Foley, C. Morton Stewart, Christian Ax, Benj. F. Ulman, and others.

For special information apply to
DR. GEO. REULING,
No. 79 W. Monument St., (Mt. Vernon Place)
Surgeon in charge. may 22 4w

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1881.

Address of the Colored Delegation from North Carolina to President Garfield.

The delegation appointed by the late state convention of colored citizens of North Carolina, to visit the President in relation to the political interests of the colored people of North Carolina, met at the Philadelphia House on Pennsylvania avenue at 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning, and after transacting the preliminary business of the delegation, Geo. W. Price, jr., was selected as the spokesman of the delegation. At half past twelve o'clock the delegation, consisting of thirty-six representatives, filed out of the Philadelphia House, down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, where, after waiting a short while in the general reception room, were invited to the private auditory of the President, where Rev. J. C. Price, President of the late state covention, presented the delegation to the President, and in a brief, though very eloquent manner, related the causes which impelled the colored people of North Carolina to the course they had adopted in meeting in council from all parts of our state to consider matters appertaining to the progress and elevation of the race and of sending their representatives to confer with the President relative to the promotion of their interests, and the advancement of their cause. He then presented Geo. W. Price, jr., spokesman of the delegation, who said:

MR PRESIDENT: A state convention of the colored citizens of North Carolina, composed of delegates regularly chosen at primary meetings of colored citizens, from all parts of our state, assembled in the House of Representatives at Raleigh, the state Capitol, on the 17th, 18th and 19th, days of May last. Said convention unanimously adopted resolutions creating a delegation, who were instructed to visit Washington City and represent the sentiments, resolutions, grievances and memorials of the colored citizens of North Carolina to the President of the United States. In pursuance of the purposes of that body, these delegates who have just been presented to your Excellency, in their representative capacity, ask permission to express the sentiments and relate the grievances of the colored citizens of North Carolina.

In the first place we are directed to inform you of their great anxiety and deep solicitude for the success of your administration; their unabated confidence in the great political party of freedom and human progress by which you were elevated to power, and which you so eminently represent, and, also of their personal admiration for your character and talents.

Mr. President, we are a portion of a race of more than six millions of people who constitute a component part of the American nation, and they are much more identified with its soil than any other class of citizens, and I hope to be permitted to say are among the most loyal, devoted and reliable of her vast and extensive population.

For fifteen years these citizens, by their prayers, their suffering, their devotion, and by their votes, though often cast at the peril of life, have manifested a magnanimity, gratitude, and unswerving devotion to the great principles of liberty and human rights unparalled in ancient or modern history.

We will not intrude upon your time, Mr. President, recounting the many great disadvantages under which our people labor in the south, in their struggle for civil and political recognition, who find themselves under the necessity of earnestly seeking an equitable representation among the employes of of their government, equivalent to the part they contribute toward the success of the party, and commensurate with their merits and qualifications,—they are stimulated to seek this proper recognition of their manhood and citizenship, not only as a means of support for themselves and families, but, also, for the far more important purpose of procuring a proper recognition as a part of the great Union Republican Party of the nation.

I hope we may be pardoned for speaking very plainly, when we declare in the most emphatic terms, that the manner in which the colored citizens of our state have been excluded from public employment, and obstructed in their honorable struggle to obtain their rights as citizens to a fair and legitimate share of the honors, emoluments and opportunities for civilization and advancement in the race of human progress, on the part of our political co-laborers and associates is unjust and without a parallel in the annals of man.

The Democratic party of this country has not hesitated to avow itself "a white man's party," and they have taught us that in the event of their accession to power, and obtaining possession of this government, we need expect no favors in that direction, and must esteem ourselves happy indeed, if we should not be relegated to our former condition of hopeless personal bondage.

The Republican party, on the contrary, standing upon the platform of civil and political equality, has constantly and repeatedly reminded us that its victories were our victories, and we should share and share alike in the distribution of those rewards which attend a successful political struggle.—We ask, Mr. President, in behalf of constituents, to call your attention to a few facts of current political history, going to show how this understanding has been violated, and to how great an extent this non-recognition of the rights of these electors who constitute the majority of the voting element in the Republican party of our state has been enforced by the official representatives of the federal government in our state.

The Republican party of North Carolina is composed of about ninety-six thousand colored voters and about forty thousand white Republicans. There are nearly five hundred thousand dollars in salaries to federal officials distributed through the state; of this vast amount of patronage less than twenty thousand dollars accrues to colored subordinates whose energy, zeal and meagre earnings are taxed to keep up the party organization. As an evidence of the equity and consistency of our claim to the sympathy of the administration, and to show that we are not acting unadvisedly, we call your attention to the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the State Republican Executive Committee, composed of nine white and one colored members:

"WHEREAS, The colored people of North Carolina cast a very large portion of the vote of the state, and in the past they have been faithful to the Republican party; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to recognize the colored voters of the state by a bestowal upon them of an equitable proportion of the federal patronage of North Carolina."

Mr. President, we have, though briefly and very feebly, attempted a representation of the grievances of our people; and we earnestly trust that under your administration the grievances here complained of may be redressed and the disabilities under which we labor may be removed and that the great party of civil and political equality may not recognize in the complexion of our skins the badge of dishonor, disgrace and disqualification for offices of even the highest class. Our naturalized citizens from across the seas enjoy all the privileges, protection, honors and emoluments of American citizenship, while we, alas! Ishmaelites that we are in the land of our birth, aliens in our own and only country are denied even the heritage of citizenship. We have no homes save these United States, no flag save the stars and stripes, no patrimony save the power of endurance, patience and long-suffering, yet we only ask, Mr. President, the same facilities for our progress and elevation which are granted our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, foreign lineage and foreign advantages, may be accorded us in the land of our nativity.

We thank you, Mr. President, for the audience you have granted us and the patient bearing you have given our cause. We now commit it to your hands assuring you that the prayers of a grateful, though humble people will cease not to be raised in behalf of the personal welfare of the President, the success of his administration, and the peace and prosperity of the whole country.

In reply, the President said that he sympathized deeply with them in this phase of the situation; that he had no means of knowing the standing of such applicants from North Carolina as were appointed to offices, save through the representations of the party leaders in the state; that it had been his belief, and he had exemplified that belief in his action, that the colored race should be properly recognized whenever an opportunity offered, as in the appointment of Douglass as Recorder of Deeds and Bruce as Register of the Treasury. He admonished the delegation that they should be particularly cautious in recommending one of their own race for an office, because if any mistakes were made, or the object of their choice should prove unworthy of his trust, it would have a greater influence to prejudice such appointments than if the appointee were a white man with the same faults. He promised them that if they recommended any individual appointments within his gift he would give their wishes due consideration.

The memorials, resolutions, &c., of the late convention in a documentary form were then presented to the President, after which the delegates were individually presented to the President, each shaking his hand as they passed.

Subsequently the delegation called upon Secretary Windom and Secretary Lincoln and were presented by Rev. J. C. Price, on each occasion by a very eloquent and impressive address which was responded to by those two gentlemen in such a feeling manner as will never be forgotten them.

The delegation express themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the prospect for their success.

One hundred and twenty-three Congregational churches were organized last year and fifty-two dissolved. There are now 3,745 churches, with a membership of 384,332. There are 444,628 members in the Sabbath schools, a gain of 7,123. The amount of benevolent contribution for the year was $1,032,272 32, a falling off from the year before $26,410.

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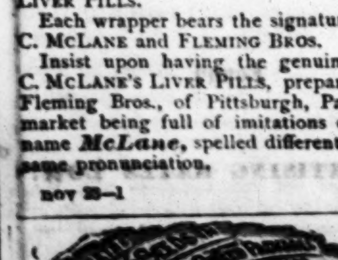
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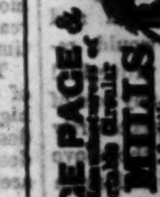
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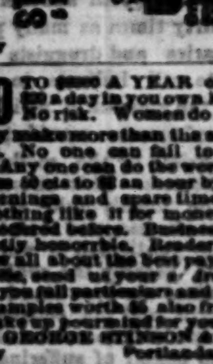
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Hon. O. H. Dockery on Prohibition

W. H. Bernard, Esq., Editor Star:

DEAR SIR:—On my return home from a protracted absence of several weeks I find yours, among several others, awaiting my attention. You desire my views upon the so-called "prohibition measure" of the last Legislature, to be voted on by the freemen of North Carolina in August. Admitting the evils of intemperance in all the glowing colors of the most ardent advocates of that measure, yclept "Prohibition," yet I fail, after a somewhat careful review of the bill, to find its *saving points*, or its *tendency* even to remedy any evil, real or imaginary. It is said by its friends (and among them are numbered men eminent in the law and pulpit) that the besetting sin of intemperance, with all its train of ugly consequences, is alarmingly on the increase. This assumption I think, from my limited observation, is erroneous, and that, on the other hand, a very general decrease of a general consumption of alcoholic liquors is apparent. Yet, let that statement be as it may, I can see no objection to more stringent legislation in the way of license restrictions, in increasing the license tax, thereby relieving property burdens at the expense of those who drink, heavy financial responsibility by bond for damages ensuing from its sale, &c.

This bill, however, proposes merely a "change of venue" from the professional liquor dealer, to the "physician, apothecary and druggist;" from the bar of the dram shop to the inner circle of the physician's drugs; from the public gaze, from which many men instinctively recoil, of the open saloon to the privacy of the back room under lock and key; from the courts of the "inner man," satisfied by his single potation, to the introduction of the full jug into his hitherto quiet home and unsuspecting family—admissible because bought of the family physician, and hence the article becomes at once "worthy and well qualified" for all bodily ailments. Its introduction once secured, a ripe acquaintance oft'times follows; the scene of debauchery is merely transferred, without improvement from the grocery on the corner, open to public inspection and just indignation, to the hearthstone of blissful simplicity and domestic peace. In that event, *cui bono*. Then, sir, how many dram shops inside of drug stores and doctors' offices are we to have? The bill does not limit the number, and the presumption is that each "physician, apothecary and druggist" in our state will be ambitious to participate in this great sanitary reform in the interest of temperance.—This grievous monopoly, perhaps untaxed by law and pronounced disreputable in other hands, will at once become satisfactory and highly honorable, because of the immense profit accruing, when transferred by law into others' keeping. I am opposed—decidedly opposed—to an act forcing on such distinguished gentlemen and self-denying, modest citizens such unpleasant duties and very disreputable practices. But how many of the "elect" are to be licensed? Can our wise and considerate authorities discriminate to the injury and virtual proscription of some for the good of others? All "physicians, apothecaries and druggists" of good character—who "are sober, reliable and trustworthy persons," upon application, may be granted license for one year to sell whiskey by the "gallon" for "medical, chemical and mechanical purposes." It would require the astuteness of that proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to find any one of man's earthly pursuits not necessarily connected with some one of the above mentioned favored branches of human industry. Then each "physician, apothecary and druggist" will be allowed to keep on hand at one time a barrel of thirty gallons (with another in reach.) Then thirty times as many physicians, apothecaries and druggists as are in the state will indicate in gallons of whiskey the amount of whiskey, the amount of sorrow manifested for the poor inebriate by the modern temperance reformers. This enormous quantity of the "deadly fluid" is ever ready for the public use, and that, too, offered for sale by gentlemen of worth and intelligence, notably the confiding family physician, the ever bland and smiling druggist, and the economic apothecary, ever ready to extend the hand of charity in behalf of suffering humanity, provided that charity resounds within the money box. Such a big business would be burdensome in toil and plethoric in money. The prescription and the remedy would be closely coupled and enormous profits would ensue. And yet this huge humbug is heralded as a temperance movement. The rumseller is changed, the article for sale is increased, both in quantity and price, and a tempting premium in these times of greed and covetousness, for a wilful violation of law and utter disregard of yet more serious obligations, and all in the interest of good morals and temperance reform—all wrong to sell it by the drink, but all right by the gallon. Is it not time its architects descended from their lofty eminence and again condescended to consult common sense and common right?

The conversion of grain into whiskey and fruit into brandy is now one of our growing industries, and, under legal sanction, they have become articles of great commercial value. Both state and nation have recognized these valuable commodities, until in various localities in our state from time immemorial, such pursuits have become a prominent factor in our material prosperity. Is it an act of justice to such of our fellow-citizens as, in a free country, see proper to invest their savings in the distillation of their grain and fruit, to thus summarily dispossess them of the "vested rights" and entail on themselves and families ruin and perhaps bankruptcy? Diversity of interest tends to the common good and should be encouraged. Let every branch of industry be fostered, and none crippled.

But, again: This act forbids, under heavy penalties "the manufacture of *all* spirituous liquors *except wine and cider*," and it is presumable in the event of its passage that the general government will substantially withdraw its revenue agents or lessen their vigilance on the principle that since there is no income there can be no outlay. Then, in that case, with no fear of apprehension or cause of alarm, will not illicit distillation abound in our land, and this "fire water" become more abundant than ever, and will the general government look on with perfect unconcern and see its own enactment disregarded and its laws openly violated? Will justice be meted to the legitimate distiller across the state line, who is undersold by a cheaper article from a "non-manufacturing" state? Is this an uniform enforcement of the laws? The laws of the United States, are supreme, "any law in any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Then the spirit of the Constitution and the powers of the courts must be invoked, and trouble, strife and litigation follow, and our people, lulled into fancied security by the fanatical opinions of others, will feel the pungent force of a violated law, yet honest and unsuspecting wrong doers. "Lead us not into temptation" is of Divine origin, and could emanate in intensity of tho't and purity of spirit only from the great God himself.

Then, sir, on what species of property will you levy your additional taxes for the support of state and county governments, schools, &c.? A very considerable percentage of our taxes is now levied on liquor sales. When the prohibitionists get control of the state machinery how do they intend to supply this deficit? This is an important inquiry. I know the indirect answer of "the long catalogue of whiskey crimes, court expenses, &c." Yet such eloquent response don't meet the inquiry. The land owners, now heavily burdened protest against any increase. The meek, humble, and honest laborer now pays heavily for all his privileges. Yet the state debt must be paid, our machinery—both state and county—must be furbished, our individual obligations must be met, or families supported, children educated, and it is unjust to impose such enormous additional burdens on an honest hard working people for the ostensible, though under this bill, futile relief of the whiskey drinker. But I must close.—Then, sir, I can see no practicable remedy in this bill for any existing evil.—It is but a sheer *pretext* to do good without the inclination or manliness to publish their real views.

But, sir, as stated in the outset, feeling no disposition to justify intemperance of any sort, or even to "deny or palliate" its enormity, this bill is objectionable to me on higher ground still, I deny that any great reform in religion or moral ethics can be superinduced and securely fastened in the affections of the people by mere statutory provisions. The human mind is composed of such peculiar elements (whether fortunately or otherwise I do not say), which forces a revolt at any such compulsory process, and if its enforcement be practicable would in duration be but ephemeral and in obedience but visionary. Laws affecting the habits and usages of a people unenforced are productive of much mischief, and naturally tend to a disregard of all laws. All such material changes and radical reformations must, in my view, begin with the dictates of the judgment, and be sustained by the tenderest emotions of the heart. Moral suasion, aided by the ministrations of a discreet and religious pulpit, alone is able to effect any sincere and heartfelt reform. An enlightened public opinion, trained and disciplined by other means than legislative enactments, is omnipotent for good. Sumptuary laws of a periodical or spasmodic character, as is this movement under consideration, always react in a certain recurring cycle of time with ten-fold force and fury.

Then, in conclusion, let the minister of God, ever to be respected for his high calling, do his duty in his sacred desk, by precept and example, without descending therefrom into the political arena. No good can come of it, and much foulness may bespatter his sacred robes. Temperance in all things is a cardinal virtue. Persuasion, kind and gentle, and not force; argument, logical and convincing, and not abuse, Christian charity, the sum of all religion, and not evil-thinking, should constitute the shibboleth of his sacred calling.

Then, for the reasons hastily above given, and for another suggested by a friend, that in case of the adoption of this project, *I don't know what is yet behind* I shall certainly oppose its adoption. Excuse length, for I have not time to shorten.

Yours, very truly,
O. H. DOCKERY.

Mangum, N. C., June 21st, 1881.

GRANT TOWNSHIP, Pender Co., June 28th, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR: I approve the action of the State Republican Committee. I think the party ought to stand by the action of the Committee to man, and vote against the bill, for the principles of our party, freedom to all men alike, regardless of color. The Democratic party is the oligarchy party, which wants the government placed in the hands of a few, and all the trade and business done by the oligarchists.—Should they succeed this time they will try to take some other privelege from us at the next election. We want a free government, and state Committee did just the thing in declaring against the bill. And the Republicans will recollect in the future all those who bolt the party policy, and no man will ever be supported by us who fails to do his duty in so important an election. The Democratic farmer and mechanic, in this section, will vote against the bill—the poor see that it is an invasion of their rights, and a step in the direction of an empire. If the ministers have a right to cut off one of our privileges they can another, and so it will go untill we shall be under a worse despotism than ever was known.

Pender county, the old banner county of the Cape Fear, will stand by free government and equal rights, by supporting the action of the State Republican Committee and voting against Prohibition.

Mr. John Howard's residence was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Your friend, ALFRED LLOYD.

STATE NEWS.

Raleigh *Visitor:* Dr. Willis Alston, of Littleton, has just drawn $10,000 in a lottery company, and has received the money.

Goldsboro *Messenger:* We learn that Master Thomas Washington, son of Col. J. A. Washington, has been appointed by Mr. Hubbs the member of Congress for this district, to a cadetship at the Naval Academy.

It is said that Christmas, the son-in-law of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, who shot her own son, is a relative of Senator Ransom.

Statesville *Landmark:* Where do all the caterpillars come from? The like of them was never known here before. The face of the earth is covered with them.——Rev. D. Gilyary, the well known missionary of the Southern Presbyterian Church to Siam, is on his way home, and is expected by his family in Statesville the latter part of next week or the first of the week thereafter. He will remain in America a year or two, or until his shattered health is in some measure restored.

"Robertus Qui" writes to the Alamance *Gleaner* about the Commencement of Davidson College. He says the College is now free from debt.——Dr. Hepburn tendered his resignation to the board as President not that he wished to sever his connection with the College, but; as he stated, that the work might be lighter. The board, however, refused to lose such a valuable head, and lessened his other duties, when the resignation was withdrawn.——Matt. Ransom's oration was received with unbounded enthusiasm.——He adds that no College confers so few honorary degrees as Davidson, and that the fresh Baccalaureates and the mymphs wandered under the trees of the beautiful campus, tripped lightly over the lawns to soft music until the "wee sma' hours" and the Iron Horse proclaimed an adjournment.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

June 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm, with sales reported of 350 casks at 39½c per gallon, being a decline of ½c on last reports.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 75 per bbl, of 280 lbs, being an advance of 10 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and easier, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cts ℔ lb	
Good Ordinary,	8⅞	"	"
S. Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10⅛	"	"
Good Middling	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	23 bales
Spirits Turpentine	511 casks
Rosin,	1844 bbls
Tar,	60 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	683 bbls

June 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened with 40 cents per gallon asked, and sales were reported later of 200 casks at that price, being an advance of ½c on last report, closing steady.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which price both grades are taken as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 75 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cts ℔ lb	
Good Ordinary,	8⅞	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10⅛	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	— bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	38 casks.
Rosin,	2 bbls.
Tar,	— "
Crude turpentine.	366 "

June 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm, at 40 cents per gallon, at which price 400 casks changed hands.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations. Fine rosins continue dull and in light request.

TAR—Sales of receipts reported at $3 00 per bbl of 280 lbs., being an advance of 25 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cts	℔	lb
Good Ordinary,	8⅞	"	"	"
Strict G. Ordinary	—	"	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"	"
Middling	10⅛	"	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	93 bales
Spirits turpentine,	596 casks
Rosin,	1305 bbls
Tar,	41 "
Crude turpentine	311 "

June 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 40 cents, advanced to 40½ cents, with sales of 50 casks at that price, and closed at 41 cents, the sales at the latter figure aggregating about 400 casks.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosins continue dull and in light request.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $3 15 per bbl of 280 lbs, being an advance of 15 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quiet with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cts ℔ lb	
Good Ordinary	8⅞	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10⅛	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	84 bales
Spirits turpentine	608 casks
Rosin	1132 bbls
Tar,	72 bbls
Crude turpentine	91 bbls

June 30.

SPIRITS TURPETINNE.—The market was nominally unchanged, with 40 cts bid and 41 cts asked. Nothing doing.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosins continue dull and in light request.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $3 15 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with no sales reported. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	7⅞	cents ℔ lb	
Good Ordinary,	8⅞	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10⅛	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	28 bales
Spirits Turpentine	604 casks
Rosin,	1726 bbls
Tar,	92 bbls
Crude Turpentine	484 bbls

July 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was dull and lower to sell, 40 cents being the last quotation. Nothing doing.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered. Fine rosins continue dull and in light request.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $3 15 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordnary,	7⅞	cts ℔ lb	
Good Ordinary	8⅞	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	9⅞	"	"
Middling,	10⅛	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	2 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	41 casks
Rosin,	255 bbls
Tar,	82 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	75 bbls

JOHN WERNER,

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None but the best workmen employed by me. jan 9 tf

Proposals for Furnishing Rations and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 28, 1881.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday May 16, 1881, for supplying rations and ship chandlery (to be bid for separately) for the use of the crews and vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in this Collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. Schedules of articles of ship chandlery to be bid for will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

W. P. CANADAY, Collector.

may 1-3t

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McDonald, of Bladen County, can be found at Harry Loeb's Grocery Store in this city, and at [illegible]'s Drug Store in Fayetteville, N. C. The Pain Exterminator cures Diptheria, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Frost-bite. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody in Bladen County. The money will be refunded unless the Exterminator gives satisfaction.

ALEX. & M. McDONALD,
Sole agents, P. O. Box 438, Wilmington, N. C

By permission we refer to the following letter:

HOLLY STORE, Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 7, 1881.

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with [illegible] disease will do well to see him. For further information apply to me

JESSE TEW.

march 27 1881 tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co. Portland, Me. 3ad27-1y

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SCHNAPPS.

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UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO., [illegible] street, New York. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, of New Hanover County, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Nichols, Allen Jackson, and George Jackson, by their next friend Thomas Nichols, are Plaintiffs, and Phillis Nichols is Defendant; the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose duly appointed by said Court, will expose to sale by public auction, for CASH, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on

Monday, the 6th day of June, 1881,

at 12 M., the land and premises in said decree ordered to be sold, which are situated in the city of Wilmington, and are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning eighty feet from the N. W. intersection of Hanover and Third Streets, running thence along Hanover Street westwardly forty feet, thence northwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet to a twenty foot Avenue, thence along said Avenue eastwardly, parallel with Hanover Street forty (40) feet, thence southwardly parallel with Third Street one hundred and fifty-five feet, to the beginning.

J. E. SAMPSON, Commissioner.

April 24—ts

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 12, 1881.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

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Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot at .... 4.00 P. M

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Arrive at Weldon at .... 5.58 P. M

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Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at .... 12.32 P. M

Arrive at Weldon at .... 3.10 P. M

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at .... 9.05 A. M

Arrive at Weldon at .... 2.25 P. M

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at .... 1.30 A. M

Arrive at Petersburg at .... 4.05 A. M

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at .... 1.29 P. M

Arrive at Petersburg at .... 3.32 P. M

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R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR Gen'l Ticket Agent,
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
may 29-tf

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B[illegible]. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them. D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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